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desiccator and allowed to concentrate according to the directions given for the Venetian turpentine method.

Should it be desired to use some of the other stains, such as the Magdala red-anilin blue combination recommended for algae, it will be necessary to modify this manipulation to suit the method. Since these stains are used in strong alcoholic solutions, the material to be stained is washed after killing by the method already described, and then dehydrated by the glycerine method before staining. The glycerine is washed out with 95 per cent alcohol and the stains applied.

### Summary

1. Treat the material the proper length of time in a suitable killing solution.
2. Filter the material to remove killing solution, leaving the material on the filter paper in the funnel.
3. Wash with distilled water from a wash bottle.
4. Treat with a 0.1 per cent (or less) iron-alum solution.
5. Wash with distilled water, using wash bottle.
6. Stain by application of 0.1 per cent (or less) aqueous haematoxylin stain.
7. Wash with distilled water.
8. Differentiate the stain with 0.1 per cent iron-alum solution, washing with distilled water very thoroughly after the treatment.
9. Dehydrate with glycerine and mount by Venetian turpentine method.
10. Vary the treatment, when alcoholic stains are to be used, by dehydrating before staining.—J. BEN HILL, *Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.*

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### THE BOTANICAL STATION AT CINCHONA

The Botanical Station at Cinchona, in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, which from 1903 to 1913 was leased by the New York Botanical Garden, has now been leased by the Smithsonian Institution, on behalf of 14 American botanists and botanical institutions that have contributed the rental. These botanists and institutions believe that there is need in the American tropics for a counterpart of the famous Buitenzorg Garden of Java. They hope that the opening of this laboratory at Cinchona may prove as stimulating to the development of botany in

this country as the opportunities afforded at Buitenzorg have been to the advance of this science in Europe.

The equipment available at the Station consists of the residence with its furnishings, 3 laboratory buildings, 2 glass propagating houses, and a garden of 10 acres containing many species of exotic shrubs and trees, besides many native plants from the highlands of Jamaica. The occupant of Cinchona is also free, within reasonable bounds, to study and collect plants over the many thousand acres of the whole Cinchona reservation, as well as in the neighboring valleys belonging to private owners. He will likewise be given every available facility for study at Hope Gardens, where he will find an herbarium, a library, and an extensive collection of tropical plants. The same privilege will be his at Castleton Garden, which contains fine collections of cycads and palms, and of *Ficus* and other dicotyledonous trees.

The many different types of native vegetation accessible from Cinchona and from Hope include a number of great ecological interest and numerous species of importance for the morphologist, cytologist, and physiologist. The ecological types range from the cool mountain forest with its tree ferns, epiphytes, and water soaked filmy ferns, to the hot, steaming woods of the lowlands of the north side at one extreme, and to the dry savannas and cactus deserts near Kingston at the other. Fuller statements of the opportunities for research in various lines, written by men who have worked there, may be found in *Science* 43:917. 1916 (see also *Popular Science Monthly*, January 1915).

Any American investigator may be granted the use of the Cinchona Station by the Cinchona Committee, which consists of N. L. BRITTON, JOHN M. COULTER, and DUNCAN S. JOHNSON. Applications for this privilege and for information regarding the conditions under which it is granted should be sent to the writer.—DUNCAN S. JOHNSON, *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*